

















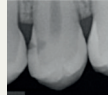



## Indications for use of Curodont™ Repair, according to popular caries classification systems

ADA Caries classification system <sup>1</sup>	SOUND	INITIAL			MODERATE		ADVANCED	
Clinical Presentation	No clinically detectable lesion. Dental hard tissue appears normal in color, translucency, and gloss, with no surface change.	Earliest clinically detectable lesion compatible with mild demineralization, the tooth is visually non-cavitated. The lesion is limited to enamel or to a shallow depth in dentin. Early, mild forms may only be visible after drying. When established, lesions may appear white or brown, with a loss of gloss of enamel.			Obvious and established shallow cavitation of enamel with evidence of moderate demineralization of dentin.		Enamel is fully cavitated with definite and established exposure of dentin, which is severely demineralized.	
International Caries Detection And Assessment System (ICDAS) II <sup>2</sup>	Score 0	Score 1	Score 2	Score 3 <sup>3</sup>	Score 4	Score 5	Score 6	
Appearance of Occlusal surfaces (Pit and fissure)								
Appearance of smooth surfaces, including cervical and root surface								
Radiographic appearance of proximal surfaces With ICCMS radiographic scoring <sup>5</sup>								
	0	RA 1	RA 2	RA 3	RB 4	RC 5		
E0-E2, D1-D3 Notation System <sup>6</sup>	E0	E1	E2	D1 <sup>4</sup>	D2	D3		
Marthaler/WHO classification <sup>7</sup>	D0	D1	D2	D3	D4	D4		

Scope of Curodont™ Repair

<sup>1</sup>Young DA, Nový BB, Zeller GG, Hale R, Hart TC, Truelove EL; American Dental Association Council on Scientific Affairs; American Dental Association Council on Scientific Affairs. The American Dental Association Caries Classification System for clinical practice: a report of the American Dental Association Council on Scientific Affairs. J Am Dent Assoc. 2015 Feb;146(2):79-86.

<sup>2</sup><https://iccms-web.com/uploads/asset/592848be55d87564970232.pdf>. Accessed 01/02/2022

<sup>3</sup>Occlusal and smooth surface microcavities (ICDAS score 3) may be treated to arrest caries progression, but 'filling' of the microcavity is not possible.

<sup>4</sup>D1 proximal lesions can be treated with Curodont Repair only if not cavitated.

<sup>5</sup><https://www.iccms-web.com/uploads/asset/592845add7ac8756944059.pdf>. Accessed 01/02/2022

<sup>6</sup>Anusavice K. Present and future approaches for the control of caries. J Dent Educ. 2005;69(5):538-85

<sup>7</sup>Marthaler TM. A standardized system of recording dental conditions. Helv Odontol Acta 1966;10:1-18.